



**"Miners Have No Chance to Win,"  
Says Former Union Local Head**

William Herron, who recently resigned the presidency of the Edenboro Local of the United Mine Workers, and has declared his intention of going to work, says "there is no chance for the striking miners to win," has compiled a report of conditions in the region from information obtained, by a personal visit to the various sections. The report bearing Mr. Herron's signature, is as follows:

"All mines in Westmoreland county are working in full except Standard, Calumet and Mammoth, which are working about 50 per cent; Leisenring No. 2, 100 per cent; Leisenring No. 3, 50 per cent; Trotter, 60 per cent; Oliphant, 50 per cent; Kyle, 60; Wynn, 60; York Run, 50 per cent; Collier, 75; Continental No. 3, 10 cars per day; Continental No. 2, 10 per cent; Continental No. 1, 30 per cent; Fibert, seven cars of coal per day and increasing; Foothills, five cars per day and increasing; Palmer, eight cars per day last week with plans for 12 cars daily this week; Ronco, four cars per day; Dearth, 12 cars per day; Buckeyes (Nemacolin) 45 loaders and 75 day men last Friday; Crucible, 100 per cent; Mather, 110 miners and 100 day men last Saturday; Elco's Landing, five cars per day, refusing men work; Bowdon, 31 miners working last Saturday; Bridges-

port, four cars per day; Smock, 120 ovens and three cars of coal per day; Lemont 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> (combined) 50 ovens and four cars of coal per day; Youngstown, 50 ovens working."

"The railroads show 200 more cars of coal and coke this week over the week before and expect 300 more cars this week. Furnaces have gained since January 1 to May 31, 23,000 tons per day of pig iron which necessitates coke to make."

"From Smithfield to the Monongahela River all mines are working, turning men away. There are 50 truck lines loading 100 cars per day in the Monongahela district."

Introducing his report as to the operating conditions at the several mines visited Mr. Herron expresses his willingness to meet the organizers in debate on the issues of the strike. "Hundreds of men," he says, "are going back to work. There is no chance for the striking miners to win and organizers know it. I am responsible for the organization of this region. I worked quietly since last September and did everything in my power to bring the union here. Now I am just as anxious to make amends and go back to work because I want to work the figures in the appended report are true facts and I defy any one to dispute them."

**DEPUTIES HELD  
FOR COURT UNDER  
\$1,000 BAIL EACH**

Several Witnesses Testify as to Trouble at Davidson Last Sunday.

**COAL OUTPUT TAKES UPWARD TURN 12TH WEEK OF STRIKE**

Total May Approach 5,500,000 Tons of Bituminous Alone.

**CAR LOADINGS HIGHEST**

Persons Claiming They Witnessed It Say Charles Urzinsky Was Struck From 12 to 30 Times Over Head; Doctor Testifies Injuries Not Serious.

Following hearings before Alderman S. H. Howard, June 21, on charges of assault and battery, the five deputy sheriffs, employed at Davidson and arrested Sunday evening after trouble at that place in the afternoon were held for court under \$1,000 each. They were prosecuted by William Hartz. They were arrested by Constable John Rojesky and Hartz, who was deputized by the officers to assist him. Charges of carrying concealed weapons, also made against the men, were withdrawn. A big crowd jammed the office and the hallways.

The defendants were represented by Attorney W. C. McLean and the prosecutor by Attorney John Dugan. The case was delayed when Attorney Dugan was unable to be present at the hour set, and although an effort was made to have it postponed, the attorney for the defendants objected and the hearing got under way.

Hartz said he did not see the trouble. The deputies were charged with beating Charles Urzinsky, a striking miner now in the Cottage State Hospital. He did not know of the trouble until deputized to assist in making the arrests. He said he did not know the men arrested were deputies until he made the informations at the alderman's office Sunday night. The five men named were Thomas Sullivan, Richard Mallar, Andrew Burns, Charles Roberts and Edward Burt.

Hartz admitted that neither he nor the constable had a warrant for the arrest of the men. He also said some of the deputies were badge. Here Alderman Howard interposed to say that he knew at least four of the five had the badges pinned on their vests.

The constable said he made the arrests when a big crowd told him if he did not they were going to kill the deputies, and threw their bodies in the creek. He was told, Rojesky testified, that a man had been beaten up and was dying. He could not name his informant. He admitted he made no further investigation. He said he made the arrests to "prevent a plot."

George Rusnock, a witness to the trouble during the afternoon, said Deputy Burt had ordered Urzinsky to move on. The miner did not go far, he said, when Burt walked up to him, and the pair clinched. He said the officer drew his gun and called for assistance, Charles Roberts responding.

Charles Dohdansky of Fayette, sheriff, said the deputies tried to club the miner to death. He said five officers took part in the beating and that Urzinsky was struck at least two dozen times.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rohrbach of this city, who was at Davidson that afternoon, said five men beat Urzinsky and struck him over the head at least 50 times. Another witness, Mrs. Frances Thorn, of Fayette street, said she saw Burt try to get the man to go home, with the miner holding to a fence. Later they clinched, she said.

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Andy Mills testified about as Mrs. Thorn did, but Czaer Frazier of Davidson said the officers had struck Urzinsky and struck him over the head at least 50 times. Another witness, Mrs. Frances Thorn, of Fayette street, said she saw Burt try to get the man to go home, with the miner holding to a fence. Later they clinched, she said.

The defense called Dr. E. A. McComb, who attended the wounded miner. He said Urzinsky had a scalp wound about an inch long on the right side of his head and a bruised left ear. He said that while the man was pretty well used up he did not think him seriously injured. The physician said none would be permanent, although the miner was rather stiff at present.

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Sheriff I. F. Shaw examined the information in the case and said he intended to thoroughly investigate the case, especially the making of an in-

**LIST OF COKE OVENS IN  
THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT**

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 24.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
<b>MERCHANT OVENS.</b>			
183	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
34	30	Bush Run	Bush Run Coke Co. Mt. Pleasant
150	11	Clegg	Clegg Coke Co. Connellsville
40	1	Clayton	Clayton-Scheneck Coke Co. Connellsville
100	1	Ebba Grove	W. J. Rooney, Inc. New York
10	1	Fleming	Summit-Civille Coke Co. Connellsville
101	1	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co. Connellsville
80	1	Grace	Corrada-Scheneck Coke Co. Connellsville
145	115	Hale	Samuel L. Hale Coal & Coke Co. Greensburg
115	115	Hannay	Lorraine-Scheneck Coke Co. Connellsville
15	15	Morgan	W. J. Rooney, Inc. New York
275	115	Mt. Braddock	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
310	295	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Connellsville
12	12	Myles	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co. Connellsville
60	60	Nels	Nel's Coke Co. Connellsville
228	228	Ogiver No. 1	Oliver & Shaylor Steel Co. Pittsburgh
430	430	Ogiver No. 2	Oliver & Shaylor Steel Co. Pittsburgh
260	260	Pax	W. J. Rooney, Inc. New York
22	22	Peerless	McKenna Coal & Coke Co. Connellsville
46	46	Revere	W. J. Rooney, Inc. New York
46	33	Thomas	Wheel Plan Coke Co. Connellsville
33	33	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co. Connellsville
<b>FURNACE OVENS.</b>			
260	260	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
387	387	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
300	300	Argentia	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
240	240	Birkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
260	260	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
301	301	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
400	400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
326	326	Continental	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
329	329	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
120	120	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
330	330	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
110	110	Dunbar	Amer. Management Mfg. Co. Pittsburgh
211	211	Electric No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
360	360	Electric No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
200	200	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
355	355	Hostetter	Hospitaller-Civille Coke Co. Connellsville
245	245	Junction	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
125	125	Kirk	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
489	489	Leidner	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
502	502	Leisring	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
500	500	Leisring	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
515	515	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
227	227	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
350	350	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
508	508	Lemont No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
323	323	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
195	195	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
256	256	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
400	400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
443	443	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
445	445	South	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
415	415	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
150	150	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
204	204	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
501	517	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
80	80	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co. Uniontown
465	465	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
350	350	Union	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
312	312	Whitney	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
352	352	Whitney	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
200	200	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
500	500	Yerkes	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
245	245	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
15,170	5,100		

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**YOUGH PUMPS**  
Steam, Air and Electric Driven

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**WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.**

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Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R. P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.

Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely made basically hand-dried, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

more than 1,000,000 carloads of all freight weekly.

It is evident, therefore, that the railroads are not approaching another period of congestion of traffic and shortage of cars. On May 31 the number of idle freight cars was 50,772. This does not indicate any danger of a shortage of equipment



## The Weekly Courier.

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COST OF THE STRIKE.

The loss in wages of men participating in the miners' strike is only one and perhaps the most definite measure that can be applied in determining the cost of the almost complete suspension of a great industry, but it is precise enough to show the appalling waste that has been in progress during the past 12 weeks.

In the state of Pennsylvania alone it is estimated that 322,000 mine wage earners employed at 1,243 different operations have ceased to draw semi-monthly pay because they have voluntarily joined in the strike or have been forced by the actions of others to quit work. Of this number 143,000 are in the 10 counties forming the anthracite region where 186 mines are idle. In the 24 counties where bituminous coal is mined 1,056 operations and 179,000 men have been affected.

Based on an average daily wage of \$5 the striking miners in the state have lost \$1,614,880 per day, or a total of \$12,083,100 during the 70 working days since the strike began. In Fayette and Westmoreland counties, forming the bulk of the coke region and including many large mines which produce raw coal only, it is estimated that 62,000 men have dropped from the payrolls, entailing a daily loss of \$310,000 in wages, or a total of \$2,190,000 since April 1.

To maintain the idle mines in a condition permitting quick resumption when the strike has been settled or the men decide to go to work, is costing the operators of the state \$361,000 a day. To date this cost has aggregated \$75,520,000. When taking into account the profit the operators might have made on the output of their mines had they been in continuous operation at the pre-strike rate, it is plain that the cost to the owners has been even greater than the loss in wages of the employees.

But these costs to employees and employers, aggregating almost \$190,000,000, are only a part of the stupendous economic loss which is being sustained. The decrease in freight traffic resulting from the closing of hundreds of mines has thrown thousands of railroad men out of employment and reduced the working time of others, and cut down railroad revenues proportionately. Various industries dependent upon the activity of the mines for business have been similarly affected, the owners and their workers suffering great loss.

Every line of merchandising in the mining districts has had the volume of business so seriously curtailed that it has been necessary to reduce clerical forces. Building and other enterprises are being held in abeyance and through all the ramifications of industry and business the retarding effects of the strike are being felt.

The losses now being suffered because of the strike can never be regained. Every day a worker is idle reduces by that much the period during which he can be gainfully employed. Even if the strike is won there will be no increase in the cost of wages thereby making it impossible for the workers to make up the deficiency in their earnings during the unproductive strike days. The same is true of the railroad workers and those in the industries and trades whose operation has been slowed down or stopped by the strike. Similarly every person who is even indirectly touched by the strike, and that includes practically every citizen in the republic, is suffering an impairment of his or her opportunities or earning capacity and that extent is being handicapped in his or her progress.

If all the losses directly traceable to the strike could be located and expressed in dollars and cents, they would form a prodigious and staggering total. Enormous as it would be it would not tell the whole story of the full cost of the strike. Mere contemplation of it ought, however, to create such an impression that the great public of America will rise in its might and demand that better and safer methods than wasteful strike be employed to settle questions relating to wages and conditions of employment.

## FIREMEN'S CONVENTION FUND.

The season of the year approaching when the annual convention of volunteer firemen is to be held the local organization is considering plans for raising money to defray the expenses incident to attendance at the summer gathering. The carnival having become taboo in Connellsville, and very properly so, some other means of providing funds must be employed. Last year Mrs. K. M. Wallace very successfully conducted a campaign to raise money by voluntary subscription. This is admitted to be a task requiring considerable time and effort, so much in fact, that it would be unfair to ask the same person to perform that service again this year. The firemen themselves are averse to making a drive of this kind in their own behalf largely because of the fact that they go to the people in the fall to assist in financing the Halloween parade.

Under the circumstances it would seem fitting that some of the organizations interested in civic and public welfare in the city should take upon

themselves the task of soliciting a fund for the firemen, as Mayor Mitchell has suggested. When carnivals, upon which the firemen have heretofore depended for their convention attendance fund, were banned, that rather definite pledge was made that steps necessary to replace the carnival as a money raiser would be taken by those who were insistent that this form of amusement be eliminated. At any rate, that is the understanding the firemen have of the matter and they have the very proper right to expect such an arrangement will be made.

Even if they were so disposed the people of the city cannot afford to break faith with the firemen who have done their part in ridding the city of what had become to be a very objectionable form of summer entertainment. The amount the firemen are asking is a very small part of the sum a carnival would take out of the city if the old order of things were restored and such an enterprise were allowed to camp on the city streets for a week. Relatively small sums contributed by many persons will easily provide the fund required and will impose no hardship upon any one.

All that appears to be necessary to accomplish the purpose of raising the required amount will be for some persons or an organization to assume leadership.

## PERFECT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Winning perfect attendance certificates covering a nine months' term of school is more of an achievement than most persons are inclined to regard it. To make a record of being present on time every day, under the varying conditions and circumstances which develop during the course of a school year, shows that the students who won this distinction were determined to be undeterred in achieving their objective. In doing this they have firmly established the habit of promptness, and strengthened their will to win, which will be important factors in assuring their success after they have completed their preparation in the schools.

The 312 students of the city school to whom perfect attendance certificates were awarded very probably include those who also attained the highest ratings in their scholastic work. A boy or girl imbued with the desire to make a good record in attendance has no less worthy ambition to make a good record as a student. They realize the splendid opportunity they have to acquire knowledge that will fit them for a useful career in life and they wisely strive to obtain the largest benefits possible from their school work. Being present at every recitation they progress from day to day without interruptions or breaks which mark the course and retard the advancement of students who are irregular in attendance. It follows as "Once the public has been thoroughly aroused to protect itself against the intolerable hardships and losses inflicted by industrial wars, it will be futile for either capital or labor to attempt to withstand the pressure. For the good of all, capital and labor and the public should cooperate in working out a solution of this momentous problem. Not only as a patriotic duty, but in their own interest, employers and workers should unite to strive to find a basis of relationship which will promote justice for all three of the parties concerned.

The coming of prosperity is assured, and the country in most respects is equipped to go forward to greater economic triumphs. The one obstacle in the path is the unending controversy between capital and labor. Yet though the interests of both sides in a peaceful settlement, neither is making any concerted move to attain it. Except for sincere and effective efforts by some detached groups, and spasmodic intervention by government officials, nothing is being done to deal with the most formidable problem confronting the nation.

"Half a million men upon whom the country depends for its fuel supply are on strike, and three times as many are preparing for an effort to paralyze the entire transportation system, yet a heedless public goes unconcernedly about its affairs. More disquieting even than the stubbornness of capital and the growing bitterness of labor is the indifference of the public to the threatening situation."

Clearly it is time for the public to avert from its lethargy and to assert its rights to freedom from the burdensome costs and wastes of strikes and the disgrace of labor wars, otherwise America will permanently lose its leadership in industry and its proud prestige as the land of equal opportunity under the law.

## MAKING HASTE SLOWLY.

The deliberateness with which the new Chamber of Commerce is completing its organization may not be entirely in accord with the ideas of some persons who have the notion that such a body should be feverishly active from the very beginning. Rather it is to be regarded as evidence of the intention of the executive officers to move slowly in order to make safe progress.

The care taken in working out the details of the organization, the selection of persons to form the important committees, to which must be entrusted much of the very important work of the chamber, will be fruitful or good results when the time arrives to deal with matters coming within the purview of the new organization.

If the people of the city who have not already done so make haste to align themselves as members of the Chamber of Commerce, and hold themselves in readiness to faithfully perform any task that may be allotted to them, the organization can be depended upon to move with all the speed necessary when considering matters and things intended to advance the material interests of the city and its residents.

## TIME FOR THE PUBLIC TO AROUSE FROM ITS LETHARGY.

One effect of the deplorable occurrence in southern Illinois, where more than a score of men were murdered in cold blood because they had taken the place of strikers in a strip mining operation, ought to be to cause the public to become less indifferent to the continued menace of the strike as a means of settling industrial disputes.

Although it is generally conceded that in such struggles, nearly all of which involve necessities of life, the rights and interests of the community are always paramount to those of either capital or labor, public sentiment has not yet developed that form of strength of expression which compels the employment of more enlightened methods in preventing labor wars. Understanding of this principle has become somewhat more general than formerly, but the demand for elimination of the strike and locusts, the expense of which the public must always pay, has not become insistent enough to make it a deterring factor. None is begotten of the lamentable incident of a few days ago that the public will become so aroused to its responsibilities, rights and duties as to assume that attitude which will compel recognition by all the contestants in labor struggles.

In a discussion of what is termed "Our Biggest Unsolved Problem," the Philadelphia North American says "So long as the settlement of industrial disputes is left to the test of force instead of being sought upon the basis of facts and justice, there will be no peaceful or permanent termination of the controversy. The strike and the lockout, when employed as means of imposing arbitrary demands or decisions, are not essentially different from the system by which prehistoric men adjusted their differences. During the ages that have seen the race advance from the primitive institutions of the cave-dwellers to the highly organized society of today there have been changes in method but none in principle. Controversies of every other kind, whether between individuals or groups, are settled in accordance with law as applied by impartial tribunals. Only in respect to industrial disputes does civilization still tolerate the arbitrament of force, although these issues directly affect the welfare and the very existence of society.

"Once the public has been thoroughly aroused to protect itself against the intolerable hardships and losses inflicted by industrial wars, it will be futile for either capital or labor to attempt to withstand the pressure. For the good of all, capital and labor and the public should cooperate in working out a solution of this momentous problem. Not only as a patriotic duty, but in their own interest, employers and workers should unite to strive to find a basis of relationship which will promote justice for all three of the parties concerned.

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## A CORRECTION.

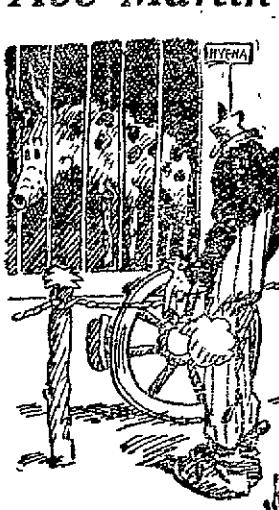
A misplaced comma in this column yesterday resulted in giving some portions incorrect information as to the losses in wages being sustained by the idle workers of the coke region. The statement was made that the daily loss is \$210,000. For the 70 days of the strike to date it was stated that the loss had been \$2,370,000. The amount should have been \$21,000,000, the figure coming having gotten on the wrong side of the figure one.

It is to be expected that the high officials disclaim all responsibility for the Illinois murders, but are they as ready to concede that the blanchard would have been avoided had they permitted a settlement of the strike in this state as had been proposed?

If the government authorities really want the coal strike to be settled precautions should at once be taken to keep it out of the hands of the powerful politicians or Clinton Hill.

A section of warring Ireland seems to have been transplanted in Illinois.

## Abe Martin



Somehow bad colds and late rains never seem to keep a tiresome speaker from filling a date.

Have you ever noticed how quick a felon's convictions rust out after he gets married?

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier. Some folks are so lazy they have a hard time getting up in the morning. Why call it the "Liberal element" when it kicks on payin' \$150 a case?

Carpet Sweeper. Solicitor Buddy Murphy reports seen a Bible on a living room table in the west part of town.

You can't live off a garden without almost livin' in it.

A rich grandmother never gets in the way.

Young women often speak of some young married couple as "apparently" getting along.

Next is a gnat that's harder thing to diagnose is envy.

Whom the devil used to leave his umbrella hanging on a bar now leaves the umbrella hanging on the roof.

There's no waste to a dime's worth of liver, but the thumb.

Alvin Beale, who's workin' in the office of the coroner, claims he's been married if he's had a steady job.

Two honest people, when you meet 'em, it's good to know 'em.

Nobody's ever asked me what other attributes it were known as good pay.

Most folks just won't say "nominated" instead of "announced" even after we tell 'em about it.

There are signs, and they should be welcome, that labor is tending to adopt a new attitude with respect to judicial determination of disputes affecting its interests. They may well moderate feeling wrought up by disappointments over awards by agencies like the Railroad Labor Board. Working to a logical conclusion, there should develop a disposition to put trust in the courts and arbitral tribunals with confidence that labor will get at least an even break. When we come to that we shall know that the worst phases of the "warfare" between capital and labor, so dear to the hearts of some persons, are in a fair way to be eliminated.

Following the first rage over the Supreme Court's decision in the Coronado case will have no permanent disastrous effect on labor unions and their members in the opinion of many people. There are many well informed people who actually believe it means the elimination of labor unions. As a matter of fact, the Supreme Court decision will have no permanent disastrous effect on labor unions and their members or objects, except when the leaders of a labor union advise violation of the laws of the country. It is not the labor union that will be eliminated but the decision means the membership of labor unions will have to purge their organization of those leaders who have no regard for contracts to which the organization they represent is a party; no respect for the rights of other people and who defy government authority and violate the laws with impunity. It means a more intelligent and reasonable type of leadership of the labor unions.

There are many, if not a large majority, of the leaders of labor unions who denounce any attempt to have laws enacted to require labor unions to incorporate. Those labor leaders can have but one substantial reason for their position in opposing the incorporation of labor unions. It is their unwillingness to assume that those men say they will use the courts to harass and oppress capital as capital has harassed and oppressed labor.

If they appeal to the courts to

the worst phases of the "warfare" between capital and labor, so dear to the hearts of some persons, are in a fair way to be eliminated.

The coming of prosperity is assured, and the country in most respects is equipped to go forward to greater economic triumphs. The one obstacle in the path is the unending controversy between capital and labor. Yet though the interests of both sides in a peaceful settlement, neither is making any concerted move to attain it. Except for sincere and effective efforts by some detached groups, and spasmodic intervention by government officials, nothing is being done to deal with the most formidable problem confronting the nation.

"Half a million men upon whom the country depends for its fuel supply are on strike, and three times as many are preparing for an effort to paralyze the entire transportation system, yet a heedless public goes unconcernedly about its affairs. More disquieting even than the stubbornness of capital and the growing bitterness of labor is the indifference of the public to the threatening situation."

Clearly it is time for the public to avert from its lethargy and to assert its rights to freedom from the burdensome costs and wastes of strikes and the disgrace of labor wars, otherwise America will permanently lose its leadership in industry and its proud prestige as the land of equal opportunity under the law.

The deliberateness with which the new Chamber of Commerce is completing its organization may not be entirely in accord with the ideas of some persons who have the notion that such a body should be feverishly active from the very beginning. Rather it is to be regarded as evidence of the intention of the executive officers to move slowly in order to make safe progress.

The care taken in working out the details of the organization, the selection of persons to form the important committees, to which must be entrusted much of the very important work of the chamber, will be fruitful or good results when the time arrives to deal with matters coming within the purview of the new organization.

If the people of the city who have not already done so make haste to align themselves as members of the Chamber of Commerce, and hold themselves in readiness to faithfully perform any task that may be allotted to them, the organization can be depended upon to move with all the speed necessary when considering matters and things intended to advance the material interests of the city and its residents.

A CORRECTION.

A misplaced comma in this column yesterday resulted in giving some portions incorrect information as to the losses in wages being sustained by the idle workers of the coke region. The statement was made that the daily loss is \$210,000. For the 70 days of the strike to date it was stated that the loss had been \$2,370,000. The amount should have been \$21,000,000, the figure coming having gotten on the wrong side of the figure one.

It is to be expected that the high officials disclaim all responsibility for the Illinois murders, but are they as ready to concede that the blanchard would have been avoided had they permitted a settlement of the strike in this state as had been proposed?

If the government authorities really want the coal strike to be settled precautions should at once be taken to keep it out of the hands of the powerful politicians or Clinton Hill.

Remembering the historic declaration of Ex-New Freedom Chief Palmer that "the Democratic party in Pennsylvania is not an extraordinary gift of humor it is required to raise a laugh at



## Gray Distillery Destroyed, Delay in Making Deed Costs Owner, R. B. Hays, \$2,500

Building in Rear Sold But  
Formal Transfer Not  
Yet Made.

The plant of the Gray Distilling Company at Masonontown the property of R. B. Hays also a small frame structure nearby used as a grocery and meat market were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock Monday morning. The loss is \$7,500. The distillery was vacant the owner said.

About two weeks ago before going on a trip to the West Mr. Hays sold the store building but he was too busy at the time to make out the deed. Likewise on his return Saturday he delayed the task because of pressure of business. Today it was too late. Loafers are blamed for the fire.

## MILK CAUSE OF STRANGE MALADY, ANALYSIS SHOWS

Dr. H. A. Heise of Connontown  
Finds Germ Developed  
in Fluid.

## INFECTION NOT IN COW

Neither Was Anything Put Into Milk  
Before It Was Sold Report Says  
Illness Not Contagious or Fatal But  
Period of Recovery is Very Slow.

The illness on the West Side which has afflicted the members of several families 25 persons in all was caused by a germ in the milk supplied by Emery Bratosky. It has been determined by analysis of samples of the fluid made by Dr. H. A. Heise of the Connontown Hospital. The report indicates the illness is not contagious nor is it fatal.

The analysis was reported at a conference of local attending physicians together with Dr. Heise and O. R. Altman of Connontown a representative of the State Department in Fayette county.

The physicians are satisfied the illness is not contagious one doctor said this morning. It was described as an inflammation of the joints resembling rheumatism which is an indefinite condition. This accounts for the slow recovery it is said.

According to the analysis the milk became infected at least it was taken from the cow and no infection of the animal caused it. Neither was anything placed in it by the bacteriologist.

The residents of the West Side all now for more than a month are still far from being well. Improvement is expected however slowly just as in any disease it is explained the germ has to develop before it can be exterminated. The affliction is due in whole development is slow and as a result recovery is likewise slow.

The members of the Bratosky family were all afflicted as well as 22 other persons to whom it is a product of the cow was sold.

**Mrs. Edward Kelly  
Dies of Injuries  
In Motor Accident**

Mrs. Greta Kelly, 36 years old wife of Edward Kelly of Duquesne died Friday night in the McKeesport Hospital of a fractured skull suffered Memorial Day when an automobile in which she was riding was wrecked along the Tombstone Hollow road toward town in Allegheny county. Mrs. Kelly's mother, Mrs. Catherine Newmyer, 62 years old of Duquesne formerly of Dawson also a passenger in the machine was killed. The car was driven by Mrs. Newmyer's son Edward Newmyer.

Mr. Kelly's condition improved and hope for her recovery was entertained until yesterday when her condition became critical. Mr. Kelly was born at Dawson and had relatives and a number of friends there. Since leaving Dawson she had been a resident of Duquesne. In addition to her husband and brother L. W. she is survived by her father Nelson Newmyer.

## Record Number In County at Dunbar Clinic

Two babies, the largest number ever received in one day at any baby clinic in Fayette county were examined Friday at Dunbar the opening day of the baby clinic there. The clinic was in charge of Dr. Don C. Fosselman with Miss M. A. Allen representing the State Department of Health and Miss Hauser of the Red Cross and the women's committee of Dunbar giving valuable assistance. The clinic will be held each Friday afternoon from 1 until 4 o'clock.

The committee in charge of the clinic is composed of Mrs. W. R. Bowden, chairman; Mrs. D. C. Fosselman, secretary; Mrs. A. M. Miller, treasurer; Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. Hart, William, Mrs. John Stannis, Dr. David Hart, and Mrs. W. R. Hays. Dr. Fosselman is the physician in charge.

**Swedetown Woman Dies**

SCOTTDALF June 1—Mrs. Mary

Deutillol, 51 years old, a native of

Swedetown, the home was sold

this afternoon.

## NORMAL STUDENTS THEIR FAVOURITES MOTHER PLAYS

MISS JEAN C. HAYES

MISS CATHERINE C. HAYES

MISS MARY C. HAYES